

Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached sheets of drawings include changes to Figs. 1-3. A legend "Prior Art" has been provided in Figs. 1-3.

The sheets replace the original sheets.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets

REMARKS

This is in response to the non-final Office Action mailed October 29, 2007. Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the Examiner's careful review and consideration of this application.

In the subject Action, claims 1-9 were rejected. Applicants have amended claims 1 and 4-6. Claims 2 and 9 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 1 and 3-8 remain pending in the present application. In light of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the pending rejections and advancement of this application to allowance.

Drawings

At paragraph 2, the Examiner suggested that Figs. 1-3 should be designated as "Prior Art". Figs. 1-3 have been labeled in this manner.

Rejections Under § 112

Claim 1 was rejected under § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. The Office Action states that "end portions of the sustain electrodes located opposite to receive scan signals in the scan electrode form a common electrode" is not clear. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite, in part, "the end portions of the sustain electrodes are located opposite to an edge of the scan electrodes". Accordingly, the issue raised by the Examiner has been clarified, and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

It is noted that the amendments discussed in this section were not made to overcome an art based rejection. Accordingly, such amendments should not be construed in a limiting manner.

Rejections Under § 103 (AAPA in view of Song et al.)

Claims 1-3 and 9 were rejected under §103(a) as being obvious over Applicant Admitted Prior Art ("AAPA") in view of Song et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,340,960). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants have amended claim 1 to further define the subject matter of claim 1 and to provide proper antecedent basis. Claim 1, as currently presented, recites that the scan electrodes receive the scan signals through the edge of the scan electrodes and the sustain electrode is configured to receive the sustain signal from the common electrode.

One non-limiting example of the recited invention is disclosed on pages 5-6 and Fig. 4. In this example, an embodiment is configured such that the end portions of sustain electrodes 26 form a common electrode 28, and that the sustain electrodes 26 receive the sustain signal from the common electrode 28. Further, the common electrode 28 is located on the opposite side to the position where the scan electrodes 24 receive the scan signal from the electrode 22b. See, e.g., page 5, ll. 19 – 21; page 6, ll. 1- 12; Fig. 4. Therefore, the sustain electrode and the scan electrode are withdrawn in opposite directions. As a result, each scan signal compensates each sustain signal in their transmission process, thereby making the brightness of the whole surface of a plasma display panel (“PDP”) more uniform.

In contrast, AAPA fails to disclose or suggest the recited features of claim 1. As acknowledged by the Examiner in the Office Action, AAPA does not teach end portions of the sustain electrodes located on the opposite side to the position where the scan electrodes receive the scan signal. Indeed, AAPA teaches the conventional configuration for a multi-screen PDP by combining a plurality of unit PDPs. See, paras. 1-7 in Background; Fig. 2. In such conventional configuration, each PDP used in the configuration of the multi-screen has surfaces to be adjacent to different PDPs. As a result, withdrawal directions of the electrodes are limited, and so all the sustain electrodes and the scan electrodes are in the same direction. In other words, all the electrodes are withdrawn toward a peripheral portion of the PDP, which is the opposite direction to the adjacent side of the PDP. In such conventional configuration, the pulse signals are distorted. Therefore, as a region is farther from the electrode pad, the brightness becomes lower.

Song et al. also fails to disclose or suggest that the scan electrodes receive the scan signals through the edge of the scan electrodes and the sustain electrode is configured to receive the sustain signal from the common electrode as recited in claim 1 of the present invention. Rather, Song et al. is directed to a circuit and method for driving a PDP. See, e.g., Abstract. In Song et al., there is no disclosure regarding the PDP for a plurality of unit PDPs (multi-screen). In addition, the common circuit unit 300 of Song et al. (shown in Fig. 13) is a driving circuit formed at the outside of the PDP. Song et al. merely discloses a scan driving unit 100 for

applying a sustain pulse and a scan pulse to the panel unit 400. Song et al. discloses the common circuit unit 300 for applying a sustain pulse having a phase opposite to the sustain pulse to the scan driving unit 100. See, e.g., col. 12, ll. 13-16; Fig. 13. However, the structure disclosed in Song et al. would not solve the brightness problem discussed in AAPA. Song et al. fails to disclose or suggest that the scan electrodes receive the scan signals through the edge of the scan electrodes and where the sustain electrode is configured to receive the sustain signal from the common electrode as recited in claim 1 of the present invention.

Applicants further do not believe that there is any suggestion to combine the two references as suggested by the Examiner. However, assuming *arguendo* that the references were combined, Applicants' invention would not result thereby. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of claim 1 is respectfully requested for at least the above reasons.

Claim 3 is dependent on claim 1 and so is also believed to be allowable over the art of record for the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1. Applicants do not otherwise concede the correctness of the Examiner's rejection and reserve the right to make additional arguments as may be necessary.

In addition, claims 2 and 9 have now been canceled (Applicants do not otherwise concede the correctness of the rejection). In view of the cancellation, the rejection is now moot.

In view of the above, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of the rejection.

Rejections Under § 103 (AAPA in view of Moon)

Next, claims 4-8 were rejected under § 103(a) as being obvious over AAPA in view of Moon (Korea Pub. 1019980075059). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applicants have amended claim 4 to further define "wherein a sustain signal is simultaneously applied to both ends of the sustain electrodes" by inserting "from the first common electrode and the second common electrode" to the end of claim 4. In addition, Applicants have amended claims 5 and 6 by changing "the second electrode" to "the second common electrode".

Claim 4, recites, among other things, both ends of the sustain electrodes are connected in common to a first common electrode and a second common electrode and a sustain signal is simultaneously applied to both ends of the sustain electrodes from the first common electrode and the second common electrode.

In sharp contrast, as noted in the Office Action, AAPA fails to disclose these recited features.

Moon also fails to disclose these recited features in claim 4. Rather, Moon discloses that Y and Z sustain electrode lines of M are arranged alternately. In particular, one end of the Y sustain electrode lines is connected in pairs by a common Y transparency electrode. One end of the Z sustain electrode lines is connected in pairs by a common Z transparency electrode. The common Z electrode is located on the opposite side from the common Y electrode. See, e.g., Fig. 5; Abstract; claims 1 and 2 of Moon. As a result, the sustain pulse is not applied to both ends of the Y and the Z sustain electrode lines, respectively, but to one portion of the Y and the Z sustain electrode lines.

Further, the PDP disclosed in Moon does not have separate sustain and scan electrode lines. In other words, in Moon, after the Y and Z sustain electrode lines are successively supplied with the scan pulse, they are then successively supplied with the first and second sustain pulses. Thus, Moon fails to disclose both ends of the sustain electrodes connected in common to a first common electrode and a second common electrode and a sustain signal being simultaneously applied to both ends of the sustain electrodes from the first common electrode and the second common electrode as recited in claim 4 of the present invention.

Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of claim 4 is respectfully requested for at least the above reasons.

Claims 5-8 are dependent claims and so are also believed to be allowable over the art of record. Applicants do not otherwise concede the correctness of the Examiner's rejection and reserve the right to make additional arguments as may be necessary. Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner's reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection.

Conclusion

This response is believed to be responsive to all points raised in the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of all of the currently pending claims. Should the Examiner have any remaining questions or concerns, the Examiner is urged to contact the undersigned attorney at (612)336.4755 to discuss the same.

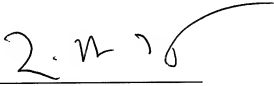
Additionally, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees as set forth in §§ 38 CFR 1.16 to 1.18 which may be required for entry of these papers or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-2725.

Respectfully submitted,



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